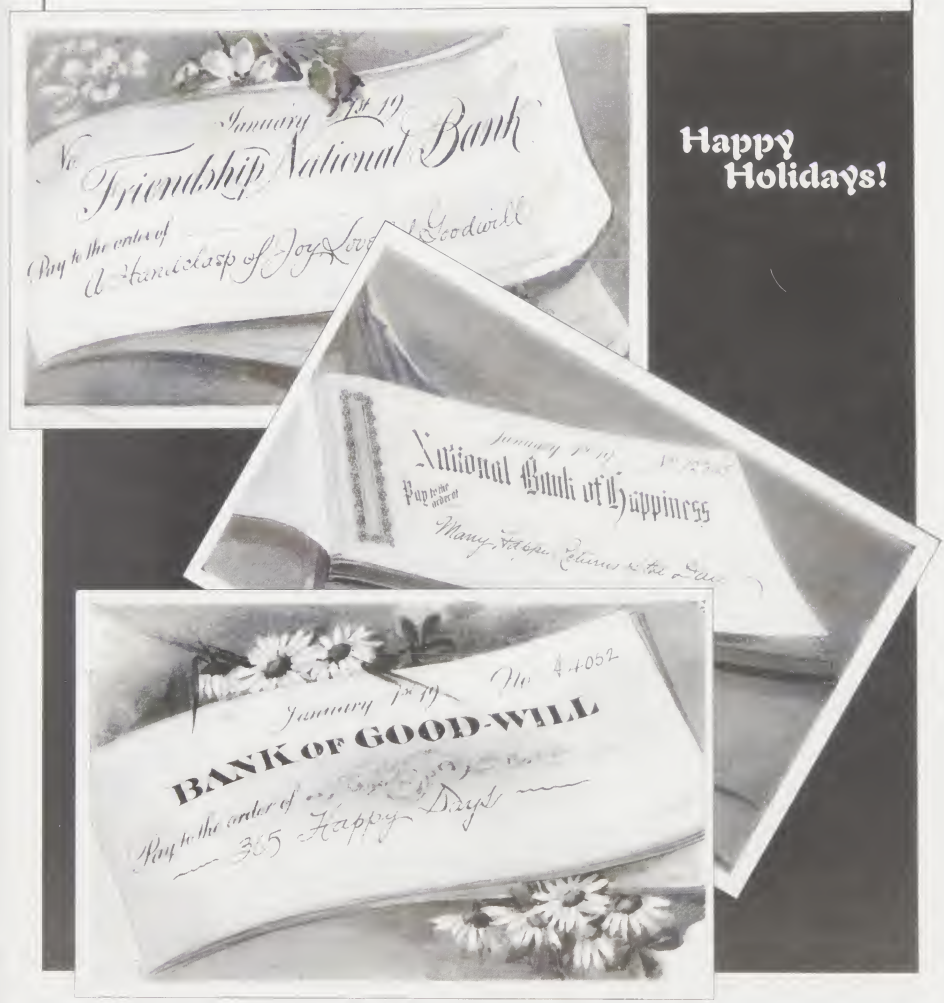
THE CHECK COLLECTOR

October-December 2002 The Journal of Number 64
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an **original** or a **good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the January-March issue of *The Check Collector* is February 10.

The Check Collector is an effective means of reaching the check collecting hobby and the membership of collectors and dealers of checks and related financial documents. It contains feature articles about checks and check collecting and news about the hobby.

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Advertising Manager at the address shown above

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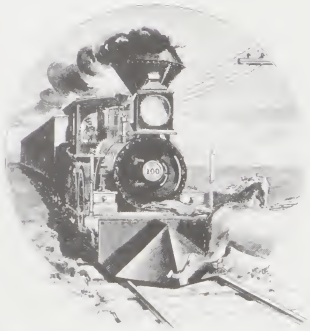

Advertising rates are as follows:

One quarter page	$25.00/issue
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$10 discount for four issues paid at once.

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Railroad Passes

by Coleman Leifer

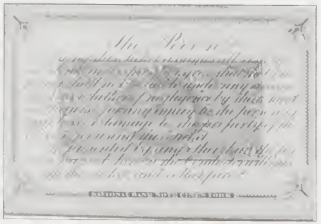
One of the more interesting usages of revenue stamps during the period during which Civil War taxes were in effect was their use on railroad passes. The passes were taxed as agreements. The person accepting the pass agrees to comply with the conditions printed thereon.

Example 1

An Erie Railway pass issued for 1870 to Mr. A. B. Andrews, Superintendent, Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. The reverse contains the agreement and imprinted revenue stamp RN-P5. The pass is signed by Jay Gould, the somewhat infamous railroad tycoon. It is printed in black and green on the front and brown on the back. The agreement states:

The Person accepting this Ticket assumes all risk of accidents and expressly agrees that the Company shall not be liable under any circumstances, whether negligence by their Agents or otherwise, for any injury to the person, or any loss or damage to the property of the Passenger using this ticket.

If presented by any other than the person named thereon, the Conductor will take up the Ticket and collect fare.

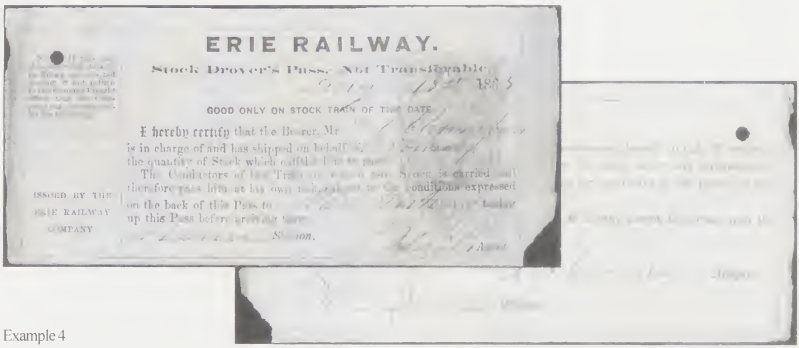


Example 2

An Erie Railway pass issued to Mr. J. G. Gardiner. A complementary pass, it has the same agreement on the back as the previous example and has imprinted revenue stamp RN-Q1, printed sideways. This pass is also signed by Jay Gould and is printed in brown and black and blue on the back.

Example 3

An Erie Railway pass issued for 1872 to Mr. S. C. Curran, Messenger, New York State Senate. It has a five-cent Inland Exchange revenue stamp with a hand-stamped Erie Railway cancel (Tolman E-3G). The pass has the same agreement as the previous examples, is signed by J.G. Eldridge as President and is printed in brown on the front and black on the back.


ERIE RAILWAY.
Stock Drover's Pass. Not Transferable.
GOOD ONLY ON STOCK TRAIN OF THIS DATE.
I hereby certify that the Bearer, Mr
is in charge of and has shipped on behalf of
the quantity of Stock which entitles him to pass.
The Conductors of the Train on which said Stock is carried will
therefore pass him at his own risk, subject to the conditions expressed
on the back of this Pass to
up this Pass before arriving there.
Station.
ISSUED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

Example 4

An Erie Railway Stock Drover's Pass. A drover is a person who drives livestock to market. The pass is issued to Mr. D.C. Chambers for passage from Union, New York to New York City. It has imprinted revenue stamp RN-P5. It is printed in black.

The wording on the front of the pass is:

I hereby certify that the Bearer, Mr. D.C. Chambers, is in charge of and has shipped on behalf of himself the quantity of Stock which entitles him to pass.

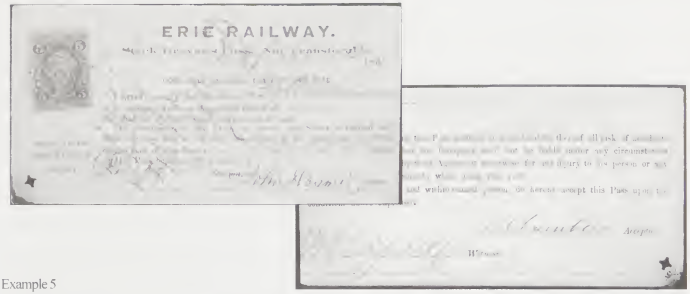
The Conductors of the Train ON WHICH THIS STOCK is carried will therefore pass him, at his own risk, subject to the condition expressed on the back of the Pass to New York taking up this Pass before arriving there.

The Erie Railway wanted to be sure it got its five cents back if the pass was not used. In the upper left-hand corner it states:

Note: If this pass should be defaced in filling out, do not destroy but return to the General Freight office, that the Company may receive credit for the stamp.

The back of the pass contains an agreement similar to the regular passes.

The drover's passes were intended for one-time use and were printed on paper. The other passes are illustrated with the article are printed on cardboard.



Example 5

Another Erie Railway drover's pass, this one with a five-cent Inland Exchange revenue stamp. This entitles the same D.C. Chambers with free transportation from Buffalo to Union, NY. The hand-stamp cancel, unlisted in Tolman, is "ERIE R.W. STOCK YARDS/BUFFALO." The wording is the same as on the previous example (except for the request to return the unused pass). It is printed in black. It would appear that the pass, in this case, is being used for the return trip to Union after delivering stock to Buffalo.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
Pass
HEREBY accept this FREE TICKET, and assume all risks of accidents, losses and injuries, both to person and property, on the route of this Company, while using it, whether occasioned by negligence of its agents or otherwise.
This Ticket is invalid unless signed by the individual named thereon, and, if presented by any other person, is to be taken up by the Clerk.

Example 6

This pass is from the New Jersey Steamboat Company (People's Line). A season pass, it was issued in 1868 to J.W. Pierce, Vice-president of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland RR. It is printed in green on the front and black on the back.

The agreement, which is not signed, states:

I HEREBY accept this FREE TICKET and assume all risks of accidents, losses and injuries, both to person and property, on the route of this Company while using it, whether occasioned by negligence of its agents or otherwise.

Erie Railway and New Jersey Steamboat Company passes are the only recorded examples of this kind of document being taxed. It would be interesting to know why these companies chose to use tax stamps when other transportation companies did not.

The Freedom Train

by Bob Hohertz

Cast your minds back to 1976, United States Bicentennial time. Those of you who live here or were visiting may remember the Freedom Train. The one that some Bureau in the US Government put together to visit many cities and towns during 1976, exhibiting treasures of our National Heritage – right?

That's not the way it happened.

The Freedom Train was the brainchild of Ross Rowland, Jr., a New York commodities broker and sometime locomotive engineer. The concept occurred to him in the early 70's, and he began to solicit government support. None was forthcoming. In 1973 he made some 55 presentations for funding the touring exhibit, but got nowhere until he met with Don Kendall, the chairman of PepsiCo. The American Freedom Train Foundation was quickly established, and Pepsi, General Motors, Prudential Insurance, Atlantic Richfield Petroleum, and Kraft Foods each chipped in a million dollars to fund it. After this evidence of sincerity, President Nixon instructed the national archivists to cooperate and loan virtually anything asked for. Other individuals and institutions soon followed suit.

The first order of the day was to find a working steam locomotive suitable for pulling the train. A former Southern Pacific locomotive was selected and moved to a Burlington Northern roundhouse for restoration. When this effort fell behind schedule a second locomotive was purchased, one that had been used on the Reading Lines, and this one was restored in a month by volunteers. A third locomotive, Texas & Pacific 610, was used while the train was in Texas. Its restoration was supported by Amon Carter, Jr. – the Carter name being known in check collecting circles as well

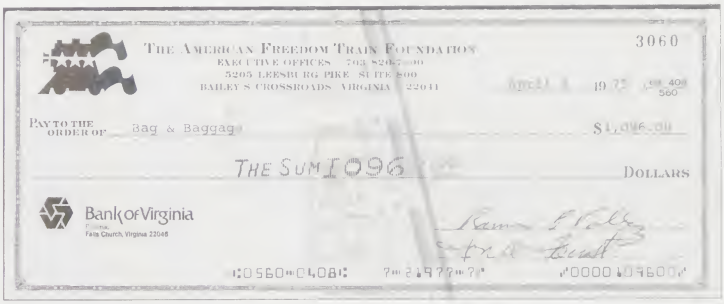


Figure 1. A check on the Foundation's Bank of Virginia account to Bag and Baggage - maybe a packing firm? This was written several days after the public debut of the Freedom Train. The signers are Ramon Vallez, an Officer of the Foundation, and Jon A. Foust, President of the Board. The check is printed in light blue by Deluxe Check Printers DV-M.

Twelve NY Central/Penn Central baggage cars were converted for display use, including moving walkways down one side of each. Artifacts including George Washington's copy of the Constitution, the Louisiana Purchase, Eugene Ormandy's baton, Lincoln's stovepipe hat, Martin Luther King's pulpit, and Jesse Owens' Olympic Gold Medal were loaded aboard and the Reading engine pulled the train to Wilmington, Delaware for opening morning, April 1, 1975.

On July 17 the original locomotive was ready, and took over duty in Chicago. It served for almost a year, at which time the engines were switched again. The train drew large crowds well through the summer of 1976, peaking in July, as could have been expected. In November many of the staff were dismissed, and on December 31, 1976 Ross Rowland, Jr. escorted the last of about seven million visitors through the train, and the exhibit was closed.

The locomotives were scheduled to run again for other purposes. The cars were scrapped in the desert outside Las Vegas in 1995.

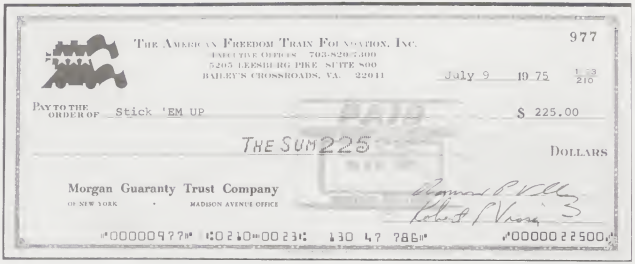
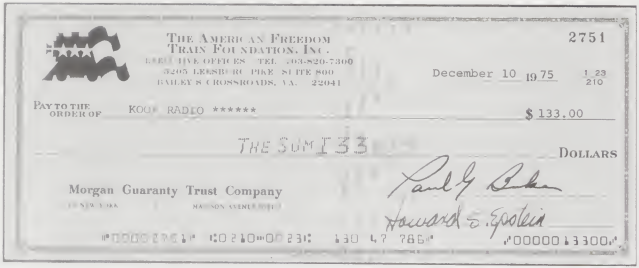


Figure 2. A check to Stick 'em Up - a poster supplier? This was written in July of 1975, when the tour was getting into full swing. It is on the Morgan Guaranty Trust account, and signed by Ramon Vallez and Robert Visser, both Officers of the Foundation. The check was printed in a green safety design by Deluxe Check Printers, DV-M.

Figure 3. A similar check, made out to KOOK Radio, which a Google search places in San Francisco. The signers of this one were not members of the Board.


THE AMERICAN FREEDOM TRAIN FOUNDATION, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES TEL. 703-820-7300
5205 LEESBURG PIKE SUITE 800
BAILEY'S CROSSROADS, VA. 22041
2751
December 10 19 75
1-23 210
PAY TO THE ORDER OF KOOK RADIO *****
$ 133.00
THE SUM 133
DOLLARS
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK MADISON AVENUE OFFICE
Paul G. Baker
Howard E. Cookell
⑈000002 751⑈ ⑆021000238⑆ 130 47 786⑈ ⑈00000 13300⑈

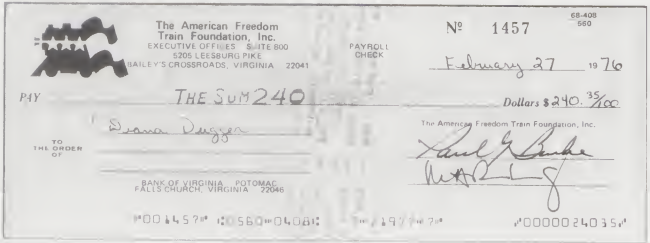

The American Freedom Train Foundation, Inc.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES SUITE 800
5205 LEESBURG PIKE
BAILEY'S CROSSROADS, VIRGINIA 22041
PAYROLL CHECK
68-408 560
№ 1457
February 27 19 76
PAY THE SUM 240
Dollars $240. 35/100
TO THE ORDER OF Diana Dugger
The American Freedom Train Foundation, Inc.
BANK OF VIRGINIA POTOMAC FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22046
⑈001457⑈ ⑆056040⑆ 197⑈7⑈ ⑈00000 24035⑈

Figure 4. A paycheck of the Foundation. It is printed in light orange. no printer specified.

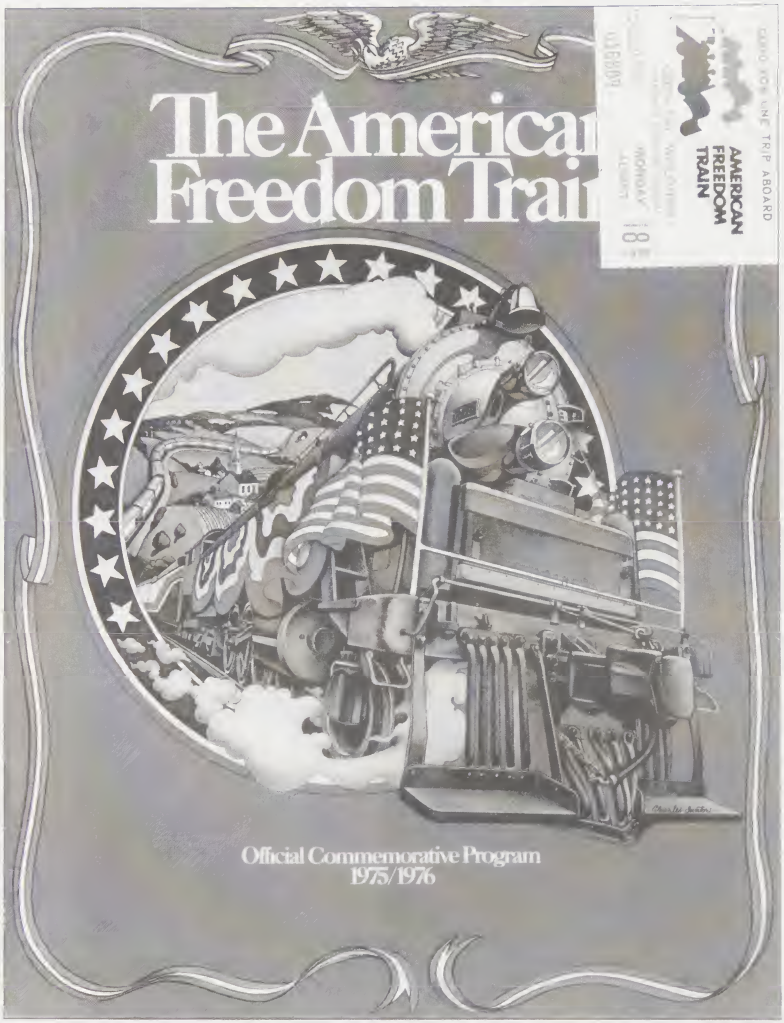


Figure 5. A program of the Freedom Train, and a ticket stub for its Green Bay, Wisconsin stop on August 18, 1975.

The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883

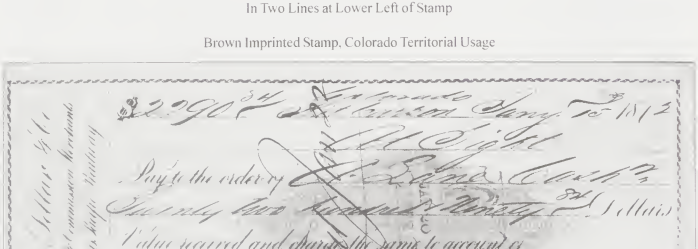
by Ronald Lesher

(Part 8)

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR SIGHT DRAFTS

"Good Only For Sight Draft"
In Two Lines at Lower Left of Stamp

Brown Imprinted Stamp, Colorado Territorial Usage



"Good Only For Sight Draft"
In Two Lines at Lower Right of Stamp

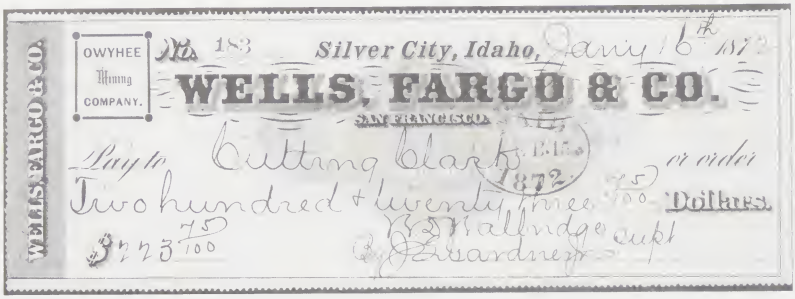
Orange Imprinted Stamp

At times the instructive clause was added at the lower right instead of the lower left of the die.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR BANK CHECKS

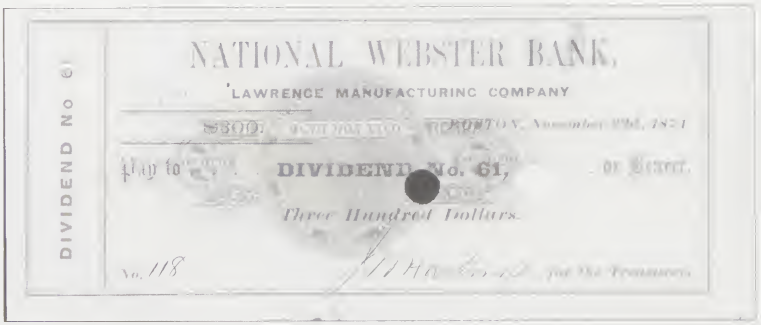
"Good Only For Bank Check"
Incorporated Into Stamp Design

Orange Imprinted Stamp, Idaho Territorial Usage



Salmon Imprinted Stamp

Inverted



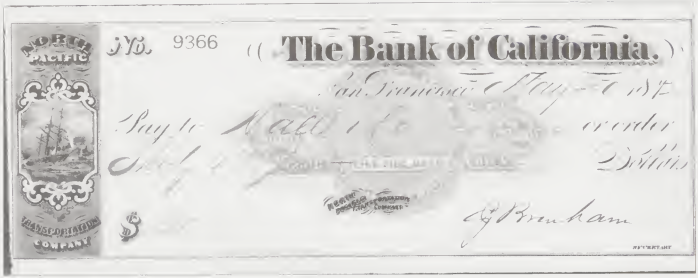
An instructive clause, "Good only for Bank Check," was incorporated into the design for bank checks payable at sight. Drafts, the more general term, might not involve a bank or might involve one bank drawing on its account at another bank. These instruments are for a bank depositor to order the institution to pay an amount from their own account.

[The National Webster Bank dividend check is printed in red.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR BANK CHECKS

"Good Only For Bank Check"
Incorporated Into Stamp Design

Brown Imprinted Stamp, California Usage



Joint Federal and State Taxation

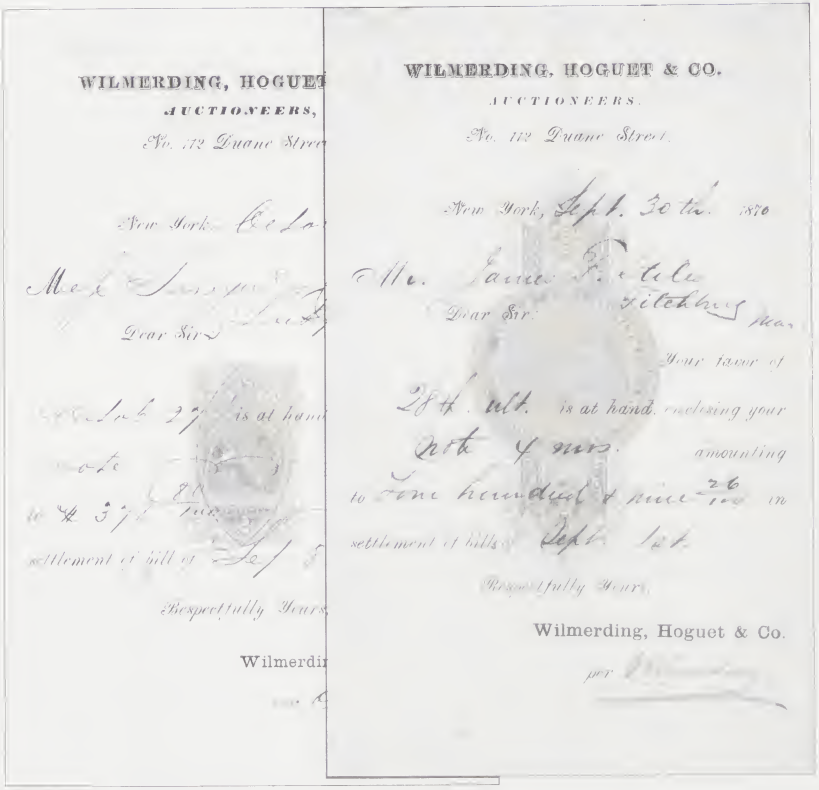
Nevada Stammp Imprinted

Nevada is the only state that authorized the imprinting of a stamp on a financial document. Its rate of taxation matched the federal rate.

[The Virginia, Nevada check is printed in green. The Nevada State revenue is red-orange.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - RECEIPT

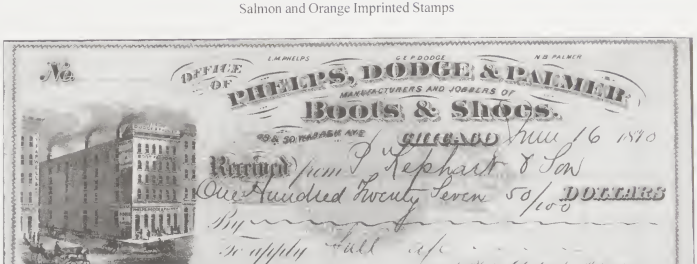
Salmon Imprinted Stamp
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.

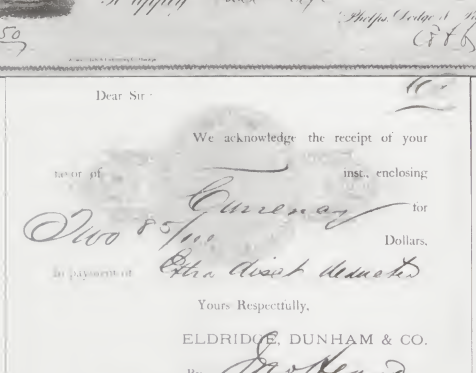


An example of the large Type C imprinted stamp printed vertically on a receipt. This example is obviously a recorder (in spite of slightly different fonts) for imprinting. The absence of an instructive clause on the earlier order allowed American Phototype to imprint a simple two cent stamp (Type C was the current stamp used for imprinting) as it had done previously. The second receipt was used on September 30, 1870, the last day of the two cent tax on receipts.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - RECEIPT

Salmon and Orange Imprinted Stamps

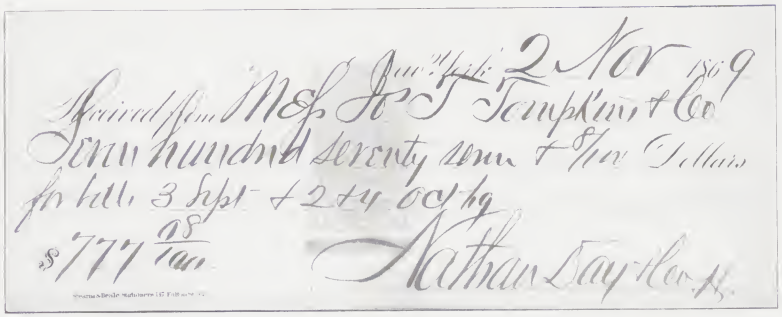




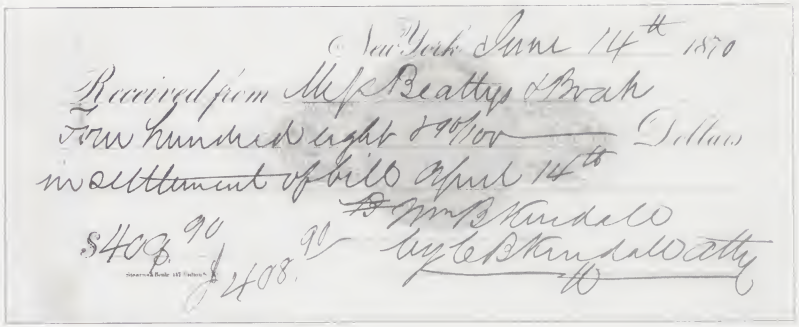
The upper example is the only recorded use of an engraved receipt face, a practice usually considered too expensive for anything other than cashier's checks and an occasional business check or draft. The lower example has the stamp imprinted horizontally, unusual on vertical format receipts.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In Octagonal Tablet Below Type B Stamp


Nov 1869
Received from M & J. T. Tompkins & Co
Seven hundred seventy seven 98/100 Dollars
for bill 3 Sept & 2 & 4 Oct hg
$777 98/100
Nathan Bayliss

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In One Line at Base of Stamp

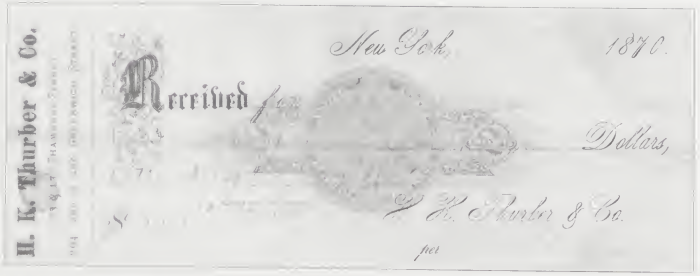

New York June 14th 1870
Received from Messrs Beatty & Brah
Four hundred eight 90/100 Dollars
in settlement of bill of April 14th
$408 90/100
by E Blundell Cashier

New orders to imprint receipts and reorders of receipts which had previously carried the instructive clauses were required to have a receipt instructive clause. The American Phototype Company supplied the receipt clause in a number of styles, including a small eight-word version printed in a single line below the stamp. The two examples here show the imprinting of a generic receipt face printed by the well-known stationer, Stearns & Beale of 147 Fulton Street in New York.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In Octagonal Tablet Below Type B Stamp

"Good Only For Receipt For Money Paid"
In Two Lines at Lower Left of Stamp

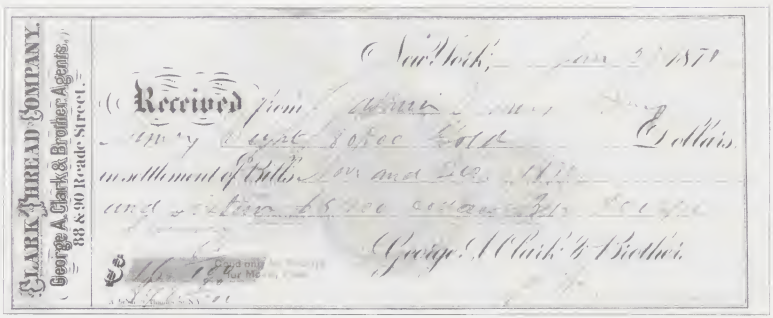


Here is another example of a receipt that originally received the receipt clause in an octagonal tablet below the Type B imprint and was later reordered when the Type C was being used exclusively. In this case a seven-word instructive clause, "Good only for Receipt of Money Paid," was added at the lower left of the Type C imprint.

[Both receipts are printed in green.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR RECEIPTS

"Good Only For Receipt For Money Paid"
In Two Lines at Lower Left of Stamp



"Good Only For Receipt For Money Paid"
In Two Lines at Lower Right of Stamp

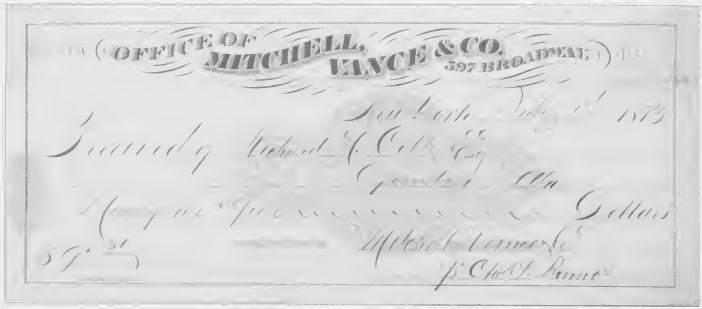
One of only three (two unused and one used) recorded copies

The seven line version of the receipt clause is found both at the lower left and lower right of the stamp. Only two different users are known with the clause at the lower right.

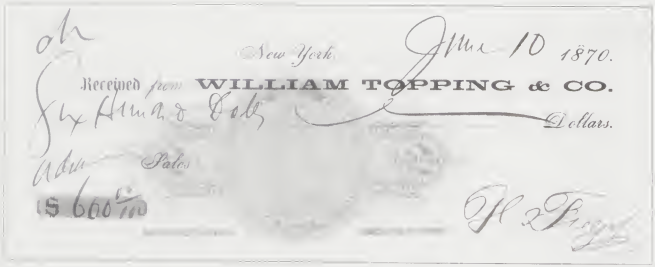
[The bottom receipt is printed in violet.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In Two Tablets at Lower Left and Right of Stamp



Two-Sided Receipt
William Topping & Co.

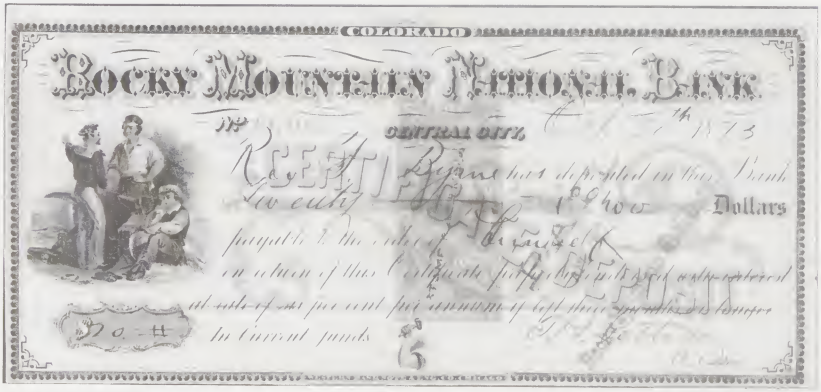


This is a third variety of the receipt clause printed as part of the imprinted stamps by the American Phototype Company. The most frequently encountered examples are from the two-sided receipt books of William Topping & Co. Examples on the normal one-sided receipts are very elusive.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

"Good When the Amount Does Not Exceed $100"

The instructive clause is a reminder to the user that the imprinted two cent stamp only covers the tax for a certificate of deposit to $100. A 3¢ adhesive has been added to pay the five cent rate for certificates over $100

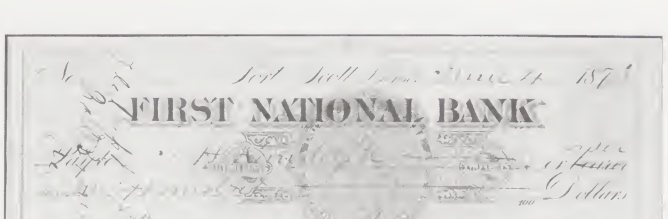


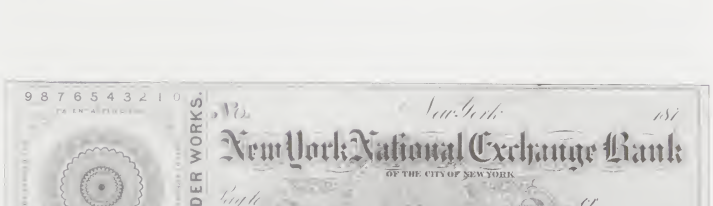
Beginning in 1872 when banks chose to imprint a 5¢ stamp on certificates of deposit to accommodate deposits over $100, a larger stamp featuring James Madison was used. This particular example was handstamped "Stamp Redeemed" after the taxation of the certificates ceased October 1, 1872.

[The bottom certificate is printed in black and green.]

Errata: Last issue we ran an incorrect illustration for Type C - Stamp in Brown. This is what the page should have looked like:

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE C - STAMP IN BROWN




New York National Exchange Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Dollars
SALAMANDER WORKS.
Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred. Hundred.

The range of colors also included brown.

[The overprint is printed in violet, and the bottom in dark green. Both imprints are RN-C2]

This is the eighth installment in a continuing series which will eventually reprint Ron Lesher's gold-medal winning exhibit of Proof and Color Trial Bank Note Stamped Paper. It will be continued in the next issue.

Comments in brackets were added by the Editor when it was not obvious from the text as to the color of the checks and/or overprints.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

by Charles Kemp

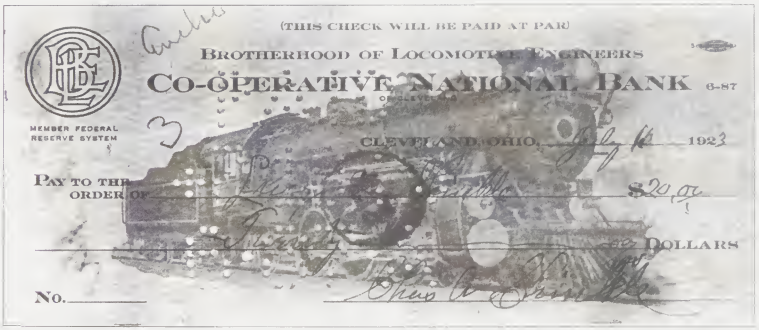
What's in a name? Quite a bit if the name happens to be The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative Bank of Cleveland. This bank and its notes have long been a favorite of National Currency collectors because it had the longest title ever issued to a National Bank, or probably any bank.

There is something else interesting about the title, however: the word "Co-Operative." This bank was really a co-op, with stock being owned only by the Brotherhood members and profits shared thru special interest payments. The number of shares per individual was limited to three to insure that ownership would be open to all, not just the wealthiest.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was founded in 1863 in Marshall, Michigan as a means of changing the railroads' treatment of their engineers. Pay in those days was usually based on the number of miles driven every week and not the hours actually worked. Many railroads arranged work schedules to prevent engineers from ever getting a full week's pay. They were even charged for riding back from the end of their routes and often went days without proper sleep. This was why a small group of men got together in Marshall, and when they presented their requests to the Michigan Central they were quickly accepted.

This first success led to a larger meeting held in Detroit in May of 1863. There, engineers from five different railroads formed The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and within ten years the BLE had grown to 9,500 members in 172 Divisions. By 1887 it numbered 25,000 members in 372 Divisions from one end of the country to the other. It also had an independent insurance division to provide low cost insurance for what was then a dangerous profession.

Progress in improving wages and working conditions did not come easily, however. The railroad companies' idea of putting down a strike was literally to "Shoot it to pieces". Might always seemes to make right, and in the Nineteenth Century, the railroads were the might. Helpful governors called out the militia, while presidents sent federal troops to bolster the strikebreakers and Pinkertons hired by the companies. Time after time, strikers were defeated by hardship and violence directed at them and their families. Reforms did come, though, and in 1916 the Adamson Act was passed. This law provided for a standard eight-hour work day and did away with the basing of wages on mileage.



A check of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative National Bank written on the main office at Cleveland. It features an appropriate illustration of a steam locomotive and coal tender.

By this time the BLE was a huge and wealthy organization with an auxiliary for wives and a grand headquarters building in Cleveland. Another big change had come with the election of Warren Stone as leader in 1903. Stone was a dynamic man who wanted to see the union move into new fields such as real estate and finance. It was Stone who was responsible for the creation of the bank. When it opened in 1920 it had a capitalization of one million dollars. Fifty-one per cent of the stock was retained by the bank while the BLE membership quickly subscribed the rest. By 1924 deposits had reached twenty-six million, with the Cleveland Office being the largest in a chain that spanned the nation. The bank, while impressive, was only one part in Stone's plan: eventually the BLE would control businesses worth over one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Unfortunately, Stone and his cronies assumed the task of running these enterprises themselves. Inevitably this led to problems, particularly with the bank, where loans were made not on the basis of how sound they were but on whether they would benefit BLE interests. As Stone's empire began to teeter, disgruntled stockholders made charges of corruption against him and his circle of friends.

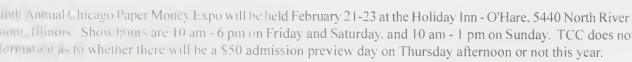
Stone died in 1925, and in 1927 his place was taken by Alvancea Johnson. The task of liquidating the BLE's outside interests fell to Johnson and although the union took huge losses, it did survive, thanks to him. The bank was one of the casualties and closed in 1930. Johnson was able to turn the Brotherhood's focus back to its members and it is a tribute to him that he was allowed to lead the group from 1927 until 1956. Today, thanks in no small part to his leadership, the BLE is once again a strong organization, while its once-proud bank is remembered mainly by collectors.

A lasting monument to Warren Stone and the banking era of the BLE is the 22 story Standard Building (Cleveland, Ohio), opened in 1925 and then called the BLE Cooperative National Bank Building.

The exterior is covered with cream-colored glazed terracotta, while the interior is fireproof throughout, earning itself a "1A" fire risk rating at the outset. The bank was located on the mezzanine floor of the new building.

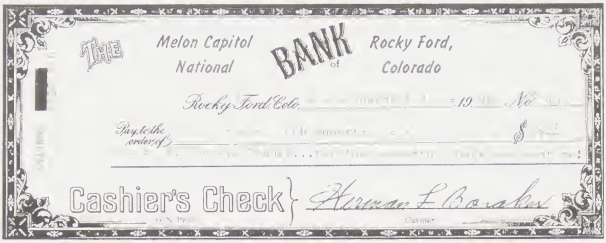
(From BLE History, http://www.ble.org/pr/history page5h.html)

The Ninth Annual Chicago Paper Money Expo will be held February 21-23 at the Holiday Inn - O'Hare, 5440 North River Road, Rosemont, Illinois. Show hours are 10 am - 6 pm on Friday and Saturday, and 10 am - 1 pm on Sunday. TCC does not have the information as to whether there will be a $50 admission preview day on Thursday afternoon or not this year.



A wish from the Officers and Board of the ASCC to all Members and their loved ones for Health, Happiness and Peace in the coming year. And may your collections increase!

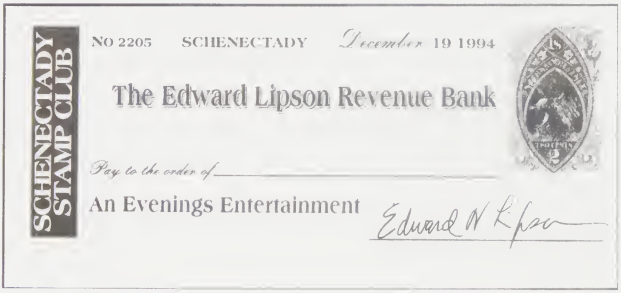
Remembrances



Herman Boraker, 83, a long-time member of check collecting and numismatic societies died on November 10, 2002 in Rocky Ford, CO. He was Vice-President of the American Society of Check Collectors and Assistant Editor of The Check Collector from 1987 to 1993.

Herman was a popular writer on checks and check collecting. He was known for his collection of Colorado checks and his knowledge of history of these checks and the banks that issued them. He was a most generous supporter of the ASCC Check Pool and made Rocky Ford a mutual point of conversation among new collectors. He was Charter Member #1 and Life Member #1 of the Arkansas Valley Coin Club, serving in every office many times and presenting innumerable programs and displays. He also was awarded the Presidential Award of the American Numismatic Association.

Herman called himself a "two-bit collector," but to many check collectors who have known him, he has been a steadfast supporter of check collecting, our members, and our Society. - Bob Spence



Edward Lipson, 87, Life Member and Past President of the ASCC, passed away on November 5, 2002, leaving his wife, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Ed was a florist, owning and operating the Blossom Shop in New Haven, CT from 1942 until he retired in 1983. He served as President of the ASCC from 1992 into 1996, when he resigned due to a series of small but debilitating strokes. His collection of revenue stamped paper was sold in 1999, but he continued to maintain an interest in the field.

Ed and I met at one of the paper money shows - Memphis or Saint Louis - and from that time on he delighted in showing me the treasures he could always find. He had an uncanny knack of discovering something rare and special, and he was tenacious enough to end up with it once he found it. He was always ready with a story about his collection.

Ed's collection was a thing of wonder, and it was sad when the time came for it to be dispersed. He was a friend to all his fellow collectors. He will be missed. - Bob Hohertz

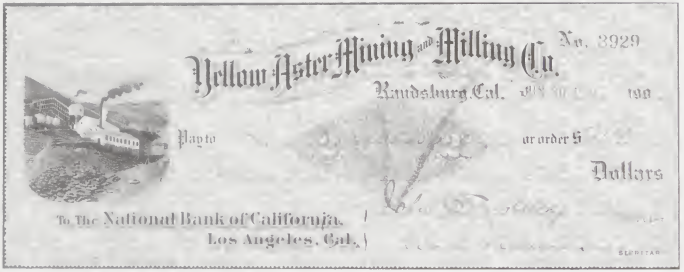
Announcements

Dues. We took a look at our printing and postage costs, and have come to the conclusion that we can hold dues at the $10 level for one more year. After that dues for US members will increase by some amount not to exceed $5 per year. *If you wish to delay this increase, you can pay for more than one year at the current rate when you are billed for 2003.* We do not know how much foreign mailing costs will go up in 2003, so we can't predict what will happen to dues for members with magazines mailed to non-US addresses.

Attorney. The ASCC has had occasion to ask for legal advice several times recently, in connection with corporate matters. Hermann Ivester has agreed to be our official Attorney, as he has been the person we have consulted when those questions came up. We do not anticipate any serious legal issues, of course.

Elections. Assuming that no further nominations have been received by the end of the year, the Board Members elected to serve two-year, 2003-2004 terms will be Lyman Hensley, Robert Hohertz, Mike Kazanjian and Lee Poleske.

In my article on the end of the Spanish American War Tax period last issue I was dubious that anyone could produce a check written on the last day for checks and drafts payable at sight, Sunday, June 30, 1901. Shortly after the article went to press I was offered one in trade, and took the opportunity to obtain it for my exhibit.



The Yellow Aster appears to have made out checks on the end of the month in a number of instances, perhaps paychecks. In this case they may have just dated it on the end, since the day was Sunday, but it qualifies as a last-day usage. Frank Sente, who discovered it, has another check from the company dated the same day with an adhesive revenue. The Yellow Aster must have run out of imprinted checks just in time.

The article also asked about the scarcity of redeemed checks dated before late 1902. With a bit more research I found that the rules for redemption were more stringent before July 1, 1902, so a number of users probably waited until then to have their checks redeemed.

Finally, I illustrated a time draft, payable when goods were received, that was properly taxable after June 30, 1901. It *was* taxable, but the rate was two cents per hundred, and the draft was written for $295.25. The tax was underpaid by four cents, which was not mentioned in the article.

Secretary's Report

Coleman Leifer

This report includes changes received through November 27, 2002.

NEW MEMBERS

1754	BENTZINGER, JERRY 15671 Marcy St Omaha NE 68118-2179	2-4, 6, 9-11, 20, 22, 26, 30-31
1751	EPPS, JAMES VERNON (C/D) PO Box 1348 Lake City SC 29560	2 (SC)
1749	GALLAGHER, GERALD P. 3002 Mario Lanza Blvd, Apt. U Philadelphia PA 19153 (thru Coin World)	1, 2 (CO, FL, PA, New England), 4, 7 (Ireland), 20-22, 31
1750	GEDAT, GERARD F. 9487 SE 174th Loop Summerfield FL 34491-6467 (thru Coin World)	2 (Civil War era), 3-4, 9, 31
1748	MCGINN, PAT (C/D) PO Box 335 Chisolm MN 55719	1, 22
1753	RAUGH, STANLEY W. 4217 Eighth Avenue Temple PA 19560-1805 (Lancaster Paper Show)	2 (Berks County PA and Tombstone AZ(, 7 (Islamic countries), 12 (ornate designs. Civil War), 21. 23
1747	SENGAR, NARENDRA S. (C/D) 19 Golaghat Kanpur 208 004 India (thru the American Revenue Assn)	1, 4, 7-9, 20, 23, 30-31
1755	WHALEY, PAUL II 457 Forge Rd Deatsville AL 36022 (ASCC website)	2 (AL, South, Antebellum CW), 4, 12 (all old documents), 21-23, 30
1752	WRIGHT, J. GEORGE RR2, Site 3, Comp 13 Osoyoos BC V0H 1V0 Canada	1, 2 (WA), 7, 23 (WA)

REINSTATED FROM NPD LIST

1200	DIXON, WARDE H. (C/D) 216 Lemmon Dr., PMB 382 Reno NV 89506-8701	
1471	NUNES, DR. JOHN J. 80 Fredericks Rd Scotia NY 12302	1-3 (Northeast), 20, 31

DECEASED

0156	BORAKER, HERMAN L.
1119	LIPSON, EDWARD N. (LM)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1587	HAMLIN, KENNETH L. 2814 Secor Ave Bozeman MT 59715
1696	HURTT, MIKE (C/D) 2512 W 11th St. N Wichita KS 67203-4601
1215	KEMP, R. F. 1840 Tice Creek Dr, #2237 Walnut Creek CA 94595
0866	STUDLEY, MAX 4339 E. Colt Drive Eloy AZ 85231
0237	WOLKA, WENDELL A. PO Box 1211 Greenwood IN 46142

DROPPED - NPD

1726	Gabouruy, Gerard J.
1622	Fish, Leland P

Member Exchange

Wanted: RN-type checks and drafts. Will trade US Revenues, First Issue. Have many good items to offer. **Joseph Garsick**, 8-C Maine Ct., Matawan, NJ 07747.

Tickets and passes from trolley, railroad horsecar, stagecoach, tollroad, ferry, bridge, omnibus. Eager to buy. Have extras for trade/sale. **Dan Benice**, Box 5708, Cary, NC 27512. Phone 919-468-5510.

Wanted: Pre-1883 checks/drafts with revenue stamps or imprints. Describe fully, include best price. Will also trade duplicate RN's. **Steve Willock**, PO Box 35070, Tucson, AZ 85740.

New member seeks checks with RN imprints. Can reciprocate with India and Indian States Revenues or pay nominal prices. **Abdul Mollah**, E-302 Gaurav Galaxy, Mira Road East, Dist. Thane 401 107, Maharashtra, India.

Selling collection of checks with RR vignettes or issued by RR's. Write for details. **Ray Ekeblad**, I dominica Drive, Englewood, FL 34223.

Wanted: British India Victorian parchment documents with leather stamps. Can pay up to $2,000 for high denomination stamps on documents. **Narendra Sengar**, 19 Golaghat, Kanpur-208 004 (India). E-mail narendra_1943@sify.com.

Collector of Missouri checks looking to trade and correspond with other collectors of Missouri financial paper. **Gregg Voss**, 13 Roland Ave., Ballwin, MO 63021. Phone 314-230-9274.

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit $3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule

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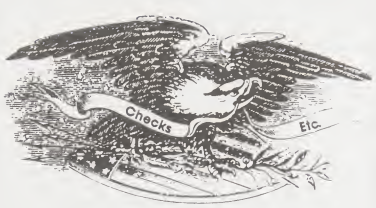

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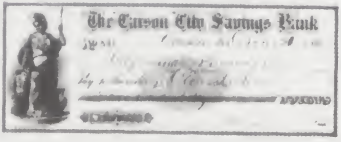

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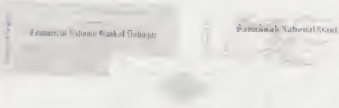

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